Vol. XII.

OFFICE OF THE PARTY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1885

Number 16

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RAIL WAYS.

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CAWAGLO R. — Leaves Nitheroby (Sant Anna) pp. transway from Cantagallo 2x4 and Maccoo 3x4 pm. Potto Novo 6x3 am., arriving at Mr. Arriving

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Residence, Run de S., Francisso Anvest 28, 472.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1885.

SINCE our last issue the Budget has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies and we print it in another column. ernment has further asked for authority to issue 25,000,000\$ in paper money and a bill is before the Chamber to continue the Budget laws in force pending the passage of the new law. Senator Saraiva, the premier, has had already occasion to defend his emancipation project in both Senate and Chamber. He claims that the new scheme is preferable to that of Senator Dantas, inasmuch as it recognizes the rights of property in slaves and the necessity for indemnity to the masters. We print full extracts of his speeches. It is interesting to note now persistently the effect of death in the work of emancipation is calculated on. The arrest of several abolitionists in Campos has lead to somesharp remarks from Deputies Bezerra de Menezes and José Marianno. The minister of justice declared he had no official notice of the occurrence, which considering the proximity of Campos and the gravity of the question is to be wondered at. The facts of the case seem to be, that the parties arrested learning that the slaves on a fazenda in the municipality were badly treated, took steps for their protection; whether or not they have placed themselves within reach of the Criminal Code will appear later on as the matter has gone before the judiciary authorities. During the debate a series of photographs of slaves who had suffered punishment was handed around among the Deputies and created some reclamations, but Sr. José Marianno claimed he had as much right to use that picture as he had to avail of any other species of document to vouch for his remarks. On the emancipation question, with the exception of Sr. Saraiva's speeches, there has little of interest occurred. The rules of the Chamber giving the floor to a Conservative and to a Liberal alternately makes a discussion very long and few new ideas are elicited. The impression gains ground that the Saraiva project, with possibly some amendments, will become law. Our ideas on the subject are already given, and although Sr. Saraiva claims for his project that it will settle the emancipation question once for all, we are not equally sanguine. Based as it is upon the Rio Branco law and a Fund for emancipation, with the disgraceful roguery denounced by the Jornal do Commercio before his eyes, we do not see how the premier can make any such claim for his project. If our views | a curious instance of blundering somewhere.

confess our mistake, but only time and experience can show the short-comings of a law, and Sr. Saraiva's electoral law having showed anything but perfection, should have made him wary of claiming this quality for his emancipation scheme Another incident was the information given in the Senate as to the Bahia loan affair. Visconde de Paranaguá's explanation seemed very lame to us. It seems it was not a loan but a mere accomodation for three months, but as it was made in July 1882 and has not yet been repaid, it would appear that it not only was a loan, but a loan for three years. Why repayment was not made does not appear clearly; and another feature open to criticism is that the fact the money was loaned only appeared through the Jornal do Commercio publishing a statement of the financial position of the province of Bahia. The ministers of finance who succeeded Visconde de Paranaguá, Srs. Lafayette and Dantas, do not seem to have noticed it. Perhaps as it was only 150,000\$, the insignificance of the amount accounts for the silence. Senator Correia has read the usual number of newspaper extracts and made the average number of remarks.

On the 26th ulto, the minister of the empire presented a project to the Chamber Deputies to increase the credit opened, for building a quarantine station and for preventive measures against the cholera, from 500,000\$ to 850,000\$, for there remained only \$5,000\$ of the amount first voted, and 435,000\$ were necessary to complete the Lazaretto. H. Ex. accompanied the project with tables from which as printed in the Diario Official we gather; that the most necessary (urgente) work to be done was estimated on May 16th, 1885, eight months after the credit was granted, and when cholera had disappeared in Europe, The following are to cost 588, 371\$757. the items making up the expenditure already

Lazaretto: cost of the property, launch, boat and lighter work done	42,000\$ 22,500 152,466
	216,966\$
Cost of a hull for the engine of a launch that capsized	12,600 33,802
and guarding suspects	21,538
Expended in the provinces	129,188
	414,094\$

On examination it appears that whereas the property only cost 42,000\$, a launch, a boat, and a lighter cost 22,600\$ and a hull to replace a capsized launch 12,600\$, or together nearly as much as the property When we get into the provinces we find that it required 21,536\$ to clean-up Fonseca and Domingos in Rio de Janeiro, 24,000\$ to do the same work at Pernambuco, 2,366\$ in Alagôas, 500\$ to print sanitary instructions in Sergipe-requiring only instructions Sergipe must be the cleanest place in the Empire, Pará received 42,2328, of which 25,000\$ is the cost of real estate and 16,-000\$ that of a launch, Ceará only required 1,727\$, but Bahia, without any launch received 30,000\$. It therefore appears that work actually done under the credit cost :

Work at Lazaretto	152,466\$
Launches, boats, hull etc	51,100
Real Estate	87,000
Salaries, launch hire, etc	33,802
The Navy Department	21,538
Provincial expenditure	68,188
	414.004\$

The consequence is that 350,000\$ must be supplied to complete the works commenced on Ilha Grande, unless it be decided to abandon them altogether. This is

are erroneous, we will be most happy to Either, when asking for the original credit tion of such an idea. A man's opinions of soo ooos the minister had no data upon which to base his application, or if he had, these they must have been carelessly organized. Whatever occurred before, the hard fact remains that 350,000\$ have to be supplied in some manner, and the tax-payers must grin and bear it. They will have one satisfaction however when the Lazaretto is complete, and this is that our Health authorities will have an excuse to quarantine every new-comer on the report of small-pox. typhoid fever, boils, or corns appearing epidemically in the country whence he comes, and the Lazaretto may prove to be just as good an investment as some of the State railways, or even the Pedregulho re-

Our assertion that the Legislature of the

Empire is not a fair representative of the

people becomes more patent every day. We translate a powerful article from O Paiz which shows just where the disease is seated. The absurdity of a class legislating for a nation is clear and yet this is exactly the state of affairs in Brazil where planters are passing laws for their own benefit and profit. We have again and again called attention to the patent fact that every other interest of the Empire was sacrificed to the agriculturist. He has been enabled, to his own destruction, to borrow money at moderate interest and with easy terms of repayment and he has been granted the further favour of appearing as a creditor of his creditor, if he be pressed to meet his obligation. Duties and taxes are imposed upon commerce and trade for his benefit. He receives remuneration for slaves introduced into the country in direct defiance of law. He is the enfant gate, not of the country, but of the August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation (!) which he himself sends to form the Legislature. Everything for the unfortunate agriculturist means, naturally, nothing for any one else. But his misfortunes if examined into are shown to be the result of routine, carelessness and vice. Routine, in following the same beaten track that his father's father followed; exhausting a plantation and felling a forest to establish a new one; planting nothing but coffee and living in dependence upon a foreign country for his very maize. Carelessness, because he had for many years extremely remunerative prices for his one product, and he saved for the inevitable re-action not one real; mortgages are placed upon one plantation to purchase another, another is acquired in the same manner and so on ad infinitum. Vice, for it is notorious that enormous sums are lost at play by the unfortunate planters, and by a certain class of society the planter is considered its natural and willing prev, When the crash comes, when routine has enabled competition to arise and meet him in foreign markets for his one product; when carelessness brings his creditor to the door and when vice has caused the loss of his last plantation, he appeals to himself, through his direct representatives, for help lest the country, God save the mark, be irretrievably ruined The result of the appeal is of easy prophecy. Ten per cent. added to import and two per cent, taken off export duties. Stamp taxes and house taxes. Taxes of every description and kind, with one noble exception, we are not loaded down with a land tax. A deputy in his place in the Chamber declares his desire for an income tax to be deducted from government clerks' salaries, because the departments are hotbeds of abolitionism. No one can charge us with any pity for this class of social mushrooms, but we cannot prevent the feeling of surprise that followed the enuncia-

are to be taxed and the product form one more source of the great river of help for the poor agriculturist! There are honourable exceptions to all we have written above. Planters, who being sincerely inclined to emancipation, accept low valuations for their slaves; thus sacrificing their own to the interests of the many. What is the result? We can do no better than furnish the words of a daily colleague, the most serious and dispassionate paper of the Empire. It is disgraceful, this entire control of the country by a class, and its consequences, already so serious and even alarming cannot be improved while such a state of affairs exists. The whole problem of the future depends upon a radical change in the legislative branch of the government. Immigration cannot be attracted; capital is repelled and advance on the great road of progress is impeded by the eternal "coddling" of the planting interest. The problem is a difficult one to resolve, but the necessity of certain reforms is apparent to the most superficial observation An extension of the suffrage, and a land tax would go far to mend matters. The former because the legislator would more nearly represent public opinion and the latter by causing a modification in real-estate holdings. Already have the Senators, the patres conscripti, of the Empire been recalled to a sense of their duties by the banks of this city and asked to pass the hypothecation law, by which that monumental curiosity of a debtor being transformed into a creditor will be removed. Once that planters become convinced by these three factors in real reform, that their hold on the Legislature is loosening, that their large properties will not bear the tax and that their mortgagees are in a position to enforce compliance with obligations incurred, we would see plantations subdivided, immigration and capital attracted and the Empire advance grandly, as it should, upon the high-road of progress. No one is hardy enough to deny the great natural resources of Brazil, but their developement has been impeded, harassed and rendered impossible by this curse of class legislation.

THE project for an emission of paper money which we print elsewhere, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to adapt our idea of banks of issue to the Treasury, and is so defective that we could not but be surprised when reading the document, Stripped of verbiage the plan consists of loaning paper money upon hypothecation of the public debt and Treasury bills, and consequently the Treasury becomes a bank of issue and discount. The dangers of such a plan are manifest. If, as we have proposed, the government raised such an internal loan as would satisfy its necessities, and permitted this loan to be the basis for companies issuing paper money, the government could fiscalize the action of these companies, prevent fraud or carelessness and act, as it should, as the protector of the public. If, as proposed, the government is to issue money against its own debt who is to fiscalize the action of the government? Parliament, it will be answered. This is true, no doubt, theoretically, and the premier even promises a strict account of the privilege of emission, if granted. Still such a reply will always be received with mistrust, and that the privilege is liable to abuse is certain. If Parliament is not in session, the whole authorized emission out and a crisis arises, what minister could see a crash come on, when by issuing a few thousand contos more against securities, this crash could be avoided? The plan is therefore extremely objectionable in its very conception. Let us

analyze the premier's statements that precede the project. The premier looks for a tight money market, because careful debtors will lock up funds to meet their debts in the country, and remit money to northern ports to take exchange. It seems to us that while this might cause a dislocation, it is a dilemma that financiers couldreadily overcome. The existence of such a possibility should have called the premier's attention to the necessity of at once providing the system of banks, we have so frequently advocated, and to the futility of the government making the Treasury a bank of discount, and the only source of relief in a case of distress in the money market. He goes on to state that on April 30th ulto. there was in the strongrooms of the Rio banks but the insignificant sum of 6,322,000\$. Had we made this statement we would have been charged with the desire of causing a run on the banks. and if the premier has been rightly informed every bank president and accountant who signed the April balance-sheets should be prosecuted for fraud. According to the published balance-sheets the banks professed to hold as follows:

Bank of Bra	zil Commercial department	7,047,6135
do	Mortgage do	805,635
Banco Rural		1,566,483
Banco Come	nercial	2,206,852
Banco Indus	trial	687,383
Banco do Co	ommercio	694,264
English Ban	k	548,068
New London	n & Brazilian	1,128,235
	Total	14684 2275

A perfectly inadequate sum in comparison with deposits of 128,000,000\$, but not quite so bad as the premier makes it, Then Senator Saraiva explains that as the cash balances are not likely to increase and the government requires 8,000,000\$ for the payment of dividends, it will be obliged to enter the market in competition with commerce and trade. We are at a loss to see how the proposed issue would remedy matters; for as the new paper could only be put out against evidences of the public debt, the anomaly would appear of a bank hypothecating these evidences of debt, receiving paper and lending this same paper to the government to meet dividend engagements. A curious and very round-about way of taking money out of one department, or put in a more homely way, out of one pocket, to pay it in to another, A kind of flexibility would be secured, thinks the premier; but we do not, for the maximum of 25,000,000\$ would be inadequate to attain this. Had he boldly demanded the right of issuing 100,000,000\$ something might have been attained, although this we do not grant would necessarily have been the case. Senator Saraiva is endeavouring to secure for a fixed issue of government money that flexibility inherent to a metallic currency, and nearly approached by the national bank system. An utterly impossible task. For the retiring of this issue the interest and capital, as paid, are to be used. If it be issued on interest-bearing debt, no, or a most insignificant, interest will accrue. The government pays 6 per cent. on apolices? Does it propose to charge 9 or 10 per cent. on the loans made on these same apolices? The fact is, that this scheme of the new finance minister is another of those financial attempts to get blood out of a stone, which we have so often seen since the Liberal party took office, and is likely to meet with about as much success as any of its predecessors. There is only a choice between these three courses; a fair and square issue of paper money, the national bank system, or the alienation, whether by sale or only by hypothecation, of some of the State properties.

THE BUDGET.

Senator Saraiva, premier and minister of finance, read his relatorio in the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th ulto.

H. Ex. said; August and most Worthy Repres

entatives of the Nation. The deficit of the current fiscal year, increased a falling off of the public revenue, has created a lifficult position for the Treasury. The last month of the semester approaches, which is the period of settlements and consequently of payments; carefu debtors arrange the means for settling their accounts with the interior and remit to the northern pro vinces heavy sums to purchase exchange with which to settle their engagements abroad. At the end of April there was in the strong rooms of the banks of Rio de Janeiro only 6,322,000\$ and it is not to be presumed that this balance will increase up to the end of June. It is upon this occasion that the Treasury, beyond other amounts, requires to have ready in its coffers a sum exceeding 8,000,000\$ to meet the interest on the Internal Funded Debt. Per force money will become scarce and the Treasury must disturb business, already in difficulties, or by it be disturbed. The monetary crisis which we have seen during the latter six months (of each semester?) may therefore be repeated, and should it now occur will be of the greater severity, consequent upon the existing disturbance caused by the decline in the prices of our produce and other circumstances unnecessary to mention. We may not hope that up to the stated date our market will be supplied ith sufficient funds to meet the evil. A foreign loan would to-day be extremely onerous, internal funded loan would consolidate the floating debt and if Treasury bills were received in exchange for bonds (apolices) would neither create resources for commerce, nor diminish the difficulties of the government. Under such circumstances it seems to the government that the most urgent (major) necessity, as a preparatory measure for others, to bring about an increase of revenue, the equalibrium of the budget and the consolidation of the floating debt, is the renovation of law N. 2,565 of May 29th, 1875 with the altera-tion that appears in the project, which by H. M. the Emperor's orders I now lay before you. The emission which is there referred to is neither payment of State debt, nor a help to be used in the public expenditure; but rather a loaning of credit guaranteed by valuable securities to liquidated as rapidly as possible, by the retiring and destroying of the notes at fixed periods which will be in them stated. It is a modus of adopting, as has already been stated (ponderado), to pape money of which we are unfortunately the prisoners, that flexibility that metallic money possesses, of an ebb and flood, as it becomes scarce or abundant.

e as may be useful to them. ART. 1.-The government is authorized to on up to 25,000,000\$ in current money to be applied to the aid of the deposit banks of the Capital when guaranteed by the deposit of certificates of Funded public debt, or of Treasury bills.

In the renovation of this law the government will

find the elements for, without loss of means to the

Treasury, affording to commerce and trade such

The capital and interest paid by the banks to employed to retire the current money. The gov-ernment will furnish the legislature with circums-tancial reports of the use to be made of the present uthorization.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 25th May, 1885.

José Antonio Saraiva.

H. Ex. then read the Budget as follows:

do	tinei	t of the Empire. Justice	9,398,095	
			7,233,862	
do	7	Foreign affairs.		
do	•	Marine	11,337,077	
do		War		
do		Agriculture	36,735,371	681
do		Finance	62,532,015	196

ART. 2. The supplementary credits to the mount of 159,118\$803 as per Table A are amount approved.

ART. 3. The government is authorized to oper during the present fiscal year supplementa credits for the items (verbas) marked in Table B.

The government is further authorized to expend during the fiscal year up to the sum of 7,862,587\$078 on account of special credits as per

All the clauses of former budget laws which do not directly affect the receipts and ex-penses, authorization to fix or increase salaries, reform departments or fiscal legislation, or such as may not have been expressly revoked to remain

Proposed Receipts.

inary	Importation	74,000,000\$
	Exportation	18,000,000
	D. Pedro II. railway	12,500,000
	Stamps	5,000,000
	Tax on land sales	4,500,000
	,, on trades	3,500,000
	" on houses	3,500,000
	Post Office	1,600,000
	Custom-house storage	1,200,000
	Telegraph	1,000,000
	All other	8,081,600
		132,881,600\$

Kevenue with fixed application.

Slave tax, lottery tax, fines, etc 1,300,000\$ ART. 2. The government is authorized to emit up to 16,000,000\$ in Treasury bills in anticipation

ol revenue during the present fiscal year.

The authorization, conceeded by paragraph of law of 3,018 of November 5th, 1880, that the government may convert the floating into consolidated internal or foreign, remains in vigour. If, in availing of this authorization, bonds at 5 per cent, interest be issued the government may employ I per cent, as a sinking fund.

ART. 3. The right is conceeded to the govern-nent to receive and re-pay moneys derived from: Loans from the Orphans' fund.

Estates of dead and absent persons

Lottery premiums. Savings banks deposits.

Mont de pieté Sundry do

The balance that may arise from these deposits an he used in public expenses; if payments exceed receipts, they may be met by the Ordinary revenue The balance or the excess of payments will enter into the statement, under its due heading, according to art. 41 of law n. 628 of 17th September 1851.

ART. 4. The authorization granted by law n. 3,018 of 5th November, 1880, art. 14, remains in eflect.

DAILY TOPICS.

That the owner of plantations is not the most desirable party to settle the slavery question is for some time recognized by the pation (na consciencia macional), since the ministry of Sr. Martinho Campos: so that there was no necessity for the very brilliant demonstration made in the Senate by Sr José Bonifacio. The planter is uneasy, says the Speech, and we may add that tranquillity is of the atmost necessity to those who seek to tranquilize others. A government should be serene and calm: the agricultural distrust does harm, principally when it seeks to place itself at the head of the government. There is nothing here to give offense to anyone, and however susceptible a minister, he has reason to see any sneer at his personality in this proposition, for it is generic. The fact is clear and against facts, theories are useless. Why is the honoured president of the Council, although he does not interfere with elections, always considered the strong arm (auxiliar) of his party? Because H. Ex., besides representing power is liberal.

The personalities cannot be separated. In just the same manner the owner of the plantation (dono da fazenda) and the minister of finance [ministro da fazenda) are melted into the same person. The independence of the honourable president of the Council is notorious; II. Ex. is not a man to be tied either to S. Christovão or to the leaders of his party. On the moral Ipyranga hill, where the tricks (miserias) of high and low politics are check-ed and where they cannot disturb him, the noble statesman has placed himself, ready to declare that his reputation is a sufficient guarantee for his independence. We agree; but, as the worthy Paulista Senator replied, neither did the French government doubt the integrity of its colonial magistrates, when they were considered to be involved by local Moral authority increases as interest And here interest is not of a private character; it is the interest of a class, which is no less partial because it is collective. The Speeches from the Throne have not yet thought of asking the legislature to pass laws for the tranquillity of. goldsmiths, for example. Naturally because M. Josse has not been called to place himself at the head of a cabinet. A class is not a nation, and that class, from which the president of the Council comes should not be the privileged one, although it be repeated in every key by the panegyristas [the word is too good to translate of the rise in exchange, that this country is essentially agricultural, that Brazil is coffee, and that coffee is negro! Coftee may not be negro and Brazil is not only the But, to express this opinion, this blasphemy, which is written here, one must not be a plantation owner. There was already one who said it, but he was only owner of the government. What does it mean, that one excludes the other and that Sr. José Bonifacio should have ex-pressed undeniable truths when he stated that he

considered the position of the honourable chief of considered the position of the honourante einer of the Cabinet wrong, through his double character of a quieter [tranquillisador] of agriculture, as government, and as a planter, rather uneasy, as the owner of a plantation? It is not a year ago since the distinguished Conservative chief, a sworn enemy of emancipation, asked rural voters to elect only planters. Here is the proof, of what is understood, that the great inspirator of emancipation laws is the affection of class. No one denies the personal qualities of the noble Councillor Saraiva; H. Ex. need not recall them; all his life speaks of his integrity and of his private qualities-but there would be no judge suspected, or to be challenged, no doubtful or questionable witness, if it were once decided that an individual's character destroys all criticisms [objecções.] We further ask from Sena-tor José Bonifacio a contradiction to the defense (declination) presented by Sr. Saraiva. If the present Cabinet, very respectable and much applauded by Greeks and Trojans, were not, as it is a Cabinet of planters [no less than three] the Speech from the Throne, which is the work of the ministry, would not have forgotten the tranquillity of the NATION and the welfare of HUMANITY, to only refer to the tranquillity of a class, which moreover can only be alarmed by governmental inde-What impressed the present government was the misfortunes of pocket boroughs (herdades) and hence the disconsolate Speech picture. We might ask the noble Barão de Paranapiacaba to translate for the use of the ministry the fable of the lion defeated by the man. Ah! If the lions only

al do Commercio, May 31 EMMANCIPATION FUND.

By the different quotas of the Fund there have een freed in the 80 municipalities of the province of Minas Geraes, 3,560 slaves at a cost of 3,215,-438\$412, to which the freedmen contributed 133,-020\$727. The average cost of each emancipation is, therefore, 903\$200. This average has of late declined, which serves to show how excessive (elevado) the prices paid up to a certain period were, for these official emancipations. If we note that as the Fund gives the preference to married slaves with children, who as a rule are not of the least age, and that there, as in all other abuses have defrauded in various manners the application of the funds of the State, this average of 903\$200 appears still more onerous. With reasonable valuations, the sum spent in Minas Geraes for the freeing of 3,560 slaves, would have freed not less than 6,000, which would have given an average of 536\$ for each individual. We have no desire to take from an person what is his own at a price below its real value, but we will allow no occasion to pass, when we can add our protests to those of so many organs of the press and representatives of the nation, which have frequently stigmatized the immoral intrigues (conchaves) from which the Fund has suffered. We willingly recog nize that the public administration has not regarded this with indifference. Two years ago the department of finance addressed the fiscal agents in a positive manner awakening their vigilance to this question of valuations. Matters appear to have improved, but abuses are repeated, even on such a scale that should provoke the severity of the higher administration. While the good masters of the Neutral Municipality and of so many others have furnished proofs of disinterestedness, by accepting prices even below the real value of their slaves as classified, there are others who seek to benefit themselves at the cost of the Fund. This unfairness is irritating, for, at the bottom, the generosity of some only serves to fill the pockets The action embarasses the tendency to of others. nancipation, when in every manner its march should be stimulated, so that as soon as possible we may be extricated from our situation, unique in the whole civilized world.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir .- I beg to enclose a cutting from the Times dated April 25th 1885, giving an account of one of the most heroic actions I have ever read of, and which will doubtless, as the Times says "stir all hearts.

The writer proposes that a subscription be raised in Rio amongst the English and American residents, and the amount of same forwarded to the Editor of the Times to be used as he considers fit, for the benefit of the heroine Alice Ayres, or her family; and he can only hope that Providence will spare her from the cruel hand of Death to be a still greater ornament in this world.

I trust you will kindly publish the enclosed extract and allow subscriptions to be received at your office to which I should be happy to contribute either for this noble girl, or her family. I am, Sir,
Yours truly,

A. B. C.

The story which we lay before our readers this morning of a fire in Union-street, Borough, and of the conduct of Alice Ayres, a servant in the house, who saved the flives of three of the inmates at the risk—indeed, we fear, at the sacrifice—of her own life, will till it all hearts. The details are terrible, but the predominating feeling which they will leave behind must be one of admiration for the heroic girl, whose first thought was for others and not for herself, and who might have made her escape in safety if she had chosen so to do, and to leave her inster's children to perish without help. The fire, it appears, broke out in the middle of Thursday night at the house of Mr. H. Chanille, and ol and coloarman. Alice Ayres was the first to live when the street below called to her to jump and the street below called to her to jump clothing which would have served to break her inflammable stock in the shop, and were spreading with fearful rapidity. But, amid heat and smoke and with the prospect before her of death in its many and she was resolved to carry it through at all heat and smoke and with the prospect before her of death in the prospect before her of death in its many and she was resolved to carry it through at all heat and smoke and with all care threw her down on to the bed with the store the first and the window and threw it out. It was at once caught up by the people in the street and stretched at the window again with all till girl in her arms, but he window and there with all the grid in her arms, and with all care three her down on to the bed. She was successful in this way in saving three children from the flames, the first without any hurtfrom the fall, the second and third with some than and see any accordingly from the window, but in the girl in her arms, and see any and any her she had now done all that it was possible for her to do, safety. The fire had so gained upon her that she had now done all that it was possible for her to do. Guys Hospital, and three window, but in her and mean the sa

We have no pleasure in printing the above, for the heroine, Alice Ayres, died on the second day after her achievement. But, as our correspondent asks for its publication, we readily accede to his request This is only one more proof of what English women are capable of, Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale and Alice Ayres are, we venture to assert, only samples of the dedication of English women under most trying circumstances. suggest to our correspondent however, that any contributions for the noble girl's family be paid into either of the English banks here.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 23. - In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI is discussing his motion for information as to the number of slaves in the Empire did not thin solution of the emancipation question could be obtained by the government project, which was only a continuation of the Rio Branco law; the planters would continue to marry old slaves to younger ones that the former could be contem plated by the Fund, would still be able to find com plaisant authorities to free slaves already dead and buried in their private cemeteries. He called attention to the Rio Grande do Sul slave owners, who had freed large numbers of slaves on an obli gation to work for a certain period, and this, not a pecuniary idemnization, was the proper manner to treat the question. As the project was an open question lie would propose amendments in the tenor of his ideas. Senator SARAIVA said the former speaker was injust in charging that the project sought to adjourn the emancipation question and that no government in view of late occurrences could entertain such an idea. He though Sr. Ottoni somewhat precipitate with his amen both Houses of Parliament. The Senator and the project only differed as to the kind of indemnization, for they both recognized. ments, for the project would be largely debated in for they both recognized the necessity of this. The country had decided that without indemnity it would not accept emancipation, and the country was the arbitrer. The Dantas project conceded this principle, but stopped at slaves of 60 years. Value is a question of fact and if the necessity of indemnity is recognized it must be continued throughout a project; could value disappear at 60, at 65, or even extend to 70 years? The Dantas' project was therefore illogical and met opposition. He thought that a laugh would be raised were it proposed to pay for slaves aged 70, but that those of 65 were still valuable. The government was charged with aiding agriculture in proposing to pay one-half the value of slaves; let the proposal be called as it may, his conviction that no country could transform slave into free labour without an outlay by the State. This outlay would be eminently of profit; if labour could be reorganized on 10, 50, 60 or 80 plantations the slavery question was finished. It is not the first time that he had been told that the project

was composed of remnants (retalhos); this constituted its merits; it is not the individual opinion o the government. From the Senator's speech it would appear that agriculture pays nothing under the new project, but this is his mistake, for the slave-owners must pay 6 per cent, on the value of their slaves so that without any deaths or without any private emancipations the country would be free in 16 years, without any expense to the Treasury; even this calculation is not exact for casting aside death and private emancipations the reduction in value of 6 per cent is such, that it might be asserted that all the slaves would be free in 10 years. The amendments and the project would both therefore free the country in 10 years (Sr. Ottoni. - Let it be limited to this then. What is the Fund for?) The project sought more than merely a fixed period; it sought to watch over the destiny of the slave, to make a little reparation for the injustice of slavery; a reparation that legis-latures should concede. The project was a large expansion of the Rio Branco law. he had first considered the question, he had said that such a project must be formulated as would need no future improvements; hence his opposition to the former project which was not definite, and he believed the present would finally settle the ne beneved the present would finally settle the question. The agriculture of the country is gener-ous and ready to accept any scheme of emanci-pation, provided labour was not disorganized. The Senator had said that the average price of the Senator had said that the average price of the slaves would exceed the value, but he had been furnished with a table by another Senator by which the average price at the maximum would be 503\$ any value however low would appear excessi during the present uncertainty, but this passed the value of the slave would increase. Senato Senator José Bonifacio also spoke. In reply to a motio as to the loan from the general government to the province of Bahia, VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA said there had really been no loan. The ther president of the province had applied to him, minister of finance at the time, to be extricated from pressing difficulties and he had acceded; it was a mere help for a limited period. The telegran authorizing the payment of the amount is dated 27th July 1882 and fixed three months as the period. He expected re-payment, if not within this time a least during the fiscal year. Why payment was not made was not clearly explained. In the Chamber there was no quorum

May 25 .- In the Senate, Sr. RIBEIRO DA LUZ noved, that in view of the critical position of the Treasury, information be furnished as to what expense had been incurred in publications and tele-grams relating to the proposals for the gas contract. Senator Ottoni's motion for stationary Senator Ottoni's motion for statistics of the slave population of the Empire was passed. Senators REIA and VISCONDE DE PARANAGUÁ, minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke on the appointment of Senator Lafayette to succeed the late president of the Arbitration committee at Santiago. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIM FRANCISCO moved that communications of condolence he forwarded to the French Senate and Chamber upon the death of Victor Hugo, which passed, but not without dis-sent. Deputy PENIDO asked why a president had been appointed for the province of Minas Gerae without consultation with the deputies from that province; to which the minister of agriculture replied that while the government did not recogniz necessity of this consultation, he could that the report that the president had been appointed was false. Three deputies took the boths and their seats. The committee to frame the Deputy Andrade reply to the Speech was elected. FIGUEIRA, the minister for foreign affairs and deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. spoke upon the ap-pointment of Senator Lafayette on the Chili

May 26. - In the Senate, Sr. MEIRA DE VAS CONCELLOS, minister of the empire, in reply to Senator Ribeiro da Luz's motion on the gas contract stated that if parties bid, it was beca they considered themselves in a poterms of the contract; that in the fiscal year 1882-83 not over 13,000\$ were spent in advertizing and telegrams, sum spent in 1884-85. The bill for the legitimi zing of natural children was taken up. In the Chamber, the perennial Botucatú question was alluded to. The minister of the empire presented a project that as the lazaretto works were estimated at 588,000\$ and only 500,000\$ had been voted of which 415,000\$ are expended, and considerable expenses are as yet to be provided for that, the credit of 500,000\$ be increased to 850,000\$. The minister of finance read his relate which we print elsewhere.

May 27. - In the Senate, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO presented a project of a law for the protection of trade marks and punishment of counterfeits. BARÃO DE MAMORÉ called attention to the fact that while the Speech had declared the sanitary condition of the Empire satisfactory, he had received advices from Pará that an epidemic of beri-bers

was raging in that province and he moved for informatter. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES moved for information as to whether the government con sidered it proper (acertado) that no notes of the Bank of Brazil, save those of the extinct Our Preto branch, should be received by the treasury agencies in Minas Geraes; whether the administra tion of the bank had complained of this and whe ther the bank had withdrawn from its commercia department 25,000,000\$ to form a mortgage departent in accordance with the law; furth the bank being one of issue and also a Credit Foncier institution its by-laws might be amend November 4th, 1882 without approval by the government. Deputy Diogo DE VASCONCELLOS asked if the message respecting Victor Hugo's death had been forwarded he had no objection to being called ignorant, peculiar, stupid, for he did not pretend to pass as a savant and litterateur before these bloodless (anemicas) and scrofulous muses of the present generation. (Laughter and cheers). Deputy AFFONSO Celso Jr. said the message would be submitted the Chamber. Sr. Rodrigues Jr. (the heroe of the episode of the Lafayette ministry) and another deputy took the oaths and their seats. Deputy
Andrade Figuetra desired to open the debate on the emancipation project, but as the time this day was insufficient he suggested that the House adjourn and the debate be commenced to-morrow to which the president replied that the standing orders (regimento) did not permit this. Deputy CORREIA was not opposed to certain clauses of the bill, but opposed that respecting slaves aged 60 years, for it was virtually the same as that of the Dantas project, viz; no indemnity. As a Con-servative, he accompanied his party in defending the legality and legitimacy of slave property. considered that slave labour had made the Empire what it is. He could not accept the increase of 5 per cent. on taxes and duties and considered the obliging the fredmen to reside 5 years in a stated place created a species of seridom

May 28.—In the Senate, the Imperial Letter ominating Sr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral Senator from Pará was presented. The minister of empire in reply to Barão de Mamoré drew a distinc-tion between yellow fever and beri-beri; one being epidemic and the other endemic and this distinction explained the reason no reference was made to this disease in the Speech. In the Chamber Deputy MAC DOWELL protested against the clandestine insertion of the word "bore" (cacele) in an interruption made during his remarks yesterday. Deputy VALLADARES supported the government emancipa tion project. He approved of the Emperor's solicitude in the malter for as his duty was to watch over the interests of all Brazilians, be could not over-look those of the slaves. Slave property should be paid for, and the proposed increased taxation met his views. He would with great pleasure vote for a tax on the salaries of govern-ment clerks, for the departments were hot-beds of abolitionism and if these philanthropists wished to free the slaves of others, let them pay for Deputy GOMES DE CASTRO made a political speech from which may be deduced that like most of his party he considers the emancipation question should not be pressed.

May 29 .- In the Senate there was no session Chamber Deputy CARNEIRO DA ROCHA defended his action when minister of agriculture in the matter of the Victoria and Natividade railway and claimed that the department was turned over to his successor with a balance of over 9,000,000\$ nd that he had made no use whatever of Table B The estimate upon which was to be based the world was 15,000,000\$ and not 14,000,000\$, but it was upon this latter that settlement was puties Almeida E Oliveira and Dias Carneiro spoke pro and con, the emancipation project

May 30. - No session in either Senate o Chamber.

Tune 1 .- In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA read an extract from the Jornal do Commercio in reference to the Ceará reservoir question and moved for information respecting the matter. Senator Jun-QUEIRA spoke also and also moved for informa-tion on the matter. The rest of the session was occupied in matters of no interest save to the parties directly interested. In the Chamber, the message of condolence to be sent to the French Chambers upon the death of Victor Hugo was read in Portuguese and French, and ordered to be printed to enter into debate. Deputy BEZERRA DE MENEZES read with surprise in O Pais of today the news that Commendador Carlos de Lacerda had seen arrested in Campos, charged with being a harbourer of run-away slaves and considered that this fact was a dangerous feature, a lighted torch, and the effects could not be estimated. He said so long as the abolition propaganda had been systematically opposed by the government, the party had used all means to extend the idea, on as the Dantas cabinet assumed power,

these outside movements ceased as by magic. To interruptions, the speaker replied "Abolitionis not a crime, although it may be an utopian idea in this benighted land (terra de atrazo)." He feared disturbances would arise from this occurrence in Campos; the conclusion was clear, for this worthy lecorated by government for services rendered to the country, who now does no more than he has heretofore done, has been attacked in his liberty. The minister of justice said he had no official and minute information of the matter to which the preceding speaker referred; it was to be supposed that the imprisonment was not caused by the reasons given in a journal of this city, because all know that the Brazilian temperament leads to the greatest tolerancy on all questions, but he must also say that disagreeable occurrences had arisen in Campos under the shadow of the abolition flag; facts constituting breaches of criminal law had occurred. While he could not give the reason, that Commendador Lacerda had been arrested. still he believed the legal authorities would fulfill their obligations and any victim could avail of the Deputy José Mariano asked for 15 minutes to reply to the minister of justice, whose reply to Deputy Bezerra was not satisfactory; he would treat the question from another stand-point; and he trusted the minister would not take it ill, that he wished the government to quiet the public feeling and not only what is called agriculture, that it quiets the abolition movement, so that this may know how to direct itself. He would not endeavour to fasten the occurrences at Campos upon the present Cabinet, nor would be point out how the re-action began to be manifest against abolitionist ideas immediately that a project was presented to parliament that wounds in full one of the best principles of the Rio Branco law. He asked what crime had Carlos de Lacerda and his companions committed that they should fall within the rage of the justitiary and police of Campos? They entered a plantation to relieve some slaves from the most horrible punishments and treatment by He referred to the in equality where master. slaves made complaints of ill-treatment, that only by flight could they secure a hearing, and even when this was secured the authorities favoured the masters. In reply to interruptions he said that justice was one-handed, and if there be an exception it only goes to prove the rule; the criminals are unpunished as the *lynchers* at Rio Bonito were. (The minister of justice.-These were acquitted) He appealed to the conscience of the minister for a regret that such a scandal should occur. Here the minister of justice read his relatorio. José Mariano in continuation said (the Deputy seems to have been somewhat incensed at the interruption), he saw little use for all this courtesy which be-littled the national representatives; the Speech from the Throne should also be read by the responsible parties, without obliging the Emperor to appear as Janus, affirming one day that which on the morrow he denies. Called to order, he said that severe punishments and tortures being forbidden by law, it was legitimate to use violence to withdraw slaves from these barbarous chastisements and that not only was he capable of so doing, but of even declaring the perpetration of so humanitarian an act in public. He asked, was it not robbery to forcibly take away from the coast of Africa thousands of persons, even after the law of 1821, enslave them as well as all their descendents; if this be not at attack upon liberty, how can we qualify an attempt to take victims from the clutches of their executioners (Applause). Here the speaker sent for a picture containing photo-graphs of several slaves showing the effects of the lash and other punishments which was passed from hand to hand among the Deputies. The president, —I had no hnowledge of these pictures. Deputy José Mariano said he need not have, as it was documentary proof of what he had stated and as such he could present it to the Chamber. Sr. COSTA PEREIRA replied to the late minister of agriculture on the Victoria and Natividade railway recission. Sr. SARAIVA, the premier, said he would give a short answer to all the Deputies who had spoken on the emancipation question.

To begin with Deputy Correia, he would observe that he committed a grave injustice in charging that the present project contained an idea of liberty without indemnity. The Dantas project already contained this principle and the present project exceeded this. When should a slave become of no value? At 65? At 70? All must agree that a slave aged 85 years is of no commercial value. If it be objected that the project does not propose a pecuniary indemnization for slaves of 65 years, must be remembered that many planters would prefer to employ these old slaves, as teachers of the younger ones, for one or two years, rather than receive 100\$ or 200\$ for them. He thought that a fixed period was the worst means that could be employed and it was for the purpose of defeating anarchical and revolutionary principles, that the government organized the project as it is, which although not marking explicitly the date

(of freedom) yet it implicitly establishes this and in the proper form. If the Chamber desires ation without indemnity, and does not care to discuss the consequent disturbance of the labour question, it may do so. But let the Chamber be convinced of one thing; the project does not limit itself to the freeing of the slaves; it has a more serious aim, that of the transformation of labour, and unless the planters are furnished with the necessary means we can have no transformation of labour. With an annual discount of 6 per cent. on the value of the slave and 2 per cent death rate, the speaker estimated that slavery would be extinct in 10 years, without any cost to the Treas-ury. In reply to Deputy Valladares the premier touched on the Rio Branco law, and virtually appealed to the patriotism of the country to meet the 5 per cent, increase of duties and taxes. He defended his action in making the question an open one by stating that as the majority in the Chamber was but a narrow one, he required all to agree upon this important question. The Chamber seems to be agreed upon three points; a solution of the question; the realization of an indemnity and to settle the matter without injury to very respectable interests, which for centuries are attached to this institution, He pointed out that, whether, or no they chose, the Conservatives must assume the responsibility as to the passing of the bill.

-While all the other daily papers notice that Senator Affonso Celso on the 1st presented to the Senate a petition signed by the directory of the Associação Commercial and the banks asking that the reformed mortgage law be discussed, the official journal of the Senate says "Sr. Affonso Celso made a speech will we will later publish," What does

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Bahia Central March receipts were 49,-095\$690 and expenses 39,183\$067.

-The February traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were \$24,218\$693 and expenses 474,-580\$537.

-The April traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 106,165\$550. Expenses are

-The Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway traffic receipts in March were 43,651\$800 and expenses 20,322\$990.

-The April traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway were 57,141\$780. Expenses are not given.

-Traffic receipts of the Baturité (government) produced 22,089\$966 and expenses wer 15,711\$034 in March.

-The fiscal engineer's report on the March traffic of the Great Western line gives receipts at 27,741\$100 and expenses 30,537\$600.

-The March traffic receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway were \$1,571\$130 and expenses were 45,545\$250. Differences in exchange represent 7, 157\$290.

-The revenue of the Cantagallo railway for the first quarter of the present year was 390,646\$682 nrst quarter of the present year was 390,000002 and expenses were 253.172\$455, leaving a balance of 137,474\$227. The extraordinary expense was 34,814\$020. In the first quarter of 1884 the receipts were 341,246\$684 and expenses 278,431\$613 the balance being 62,815\$071. There were no extraordinary expenses. Last April receipts were 105,456\$986 and expenses 80,770\$191; balance 24,686\$795. Extraordinary expenses 39,611\$960. In April 1884 the receipts were 84,187\$834 and expenses 88,092\$894. - Folha Nova May 27th

-Orders have been given for the payment of 110,510\$630 to the contractors for constructing this branch (Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway) for work done in last March. This branch railway) for work one in last March. This branch will be entirely unproductive. No engineer supposes otherwise. Nevertheless the legislature decreed its construction; and the remedy now is, that there is none. Let us observe that this was done, when ample experience had furnished us with a bitter lesson in the matter of railways. We complain of the deficit. The deficit is the final scape—goat of mistakes committed, as in this case, with entire knowledge that they are mistakes. Governments and parliaments are composed of men and consequently liable to err. It is hard, how-ever, to suffer the consequences of a voluntary error. The Ouro Preto branch was decreed without a previous estimate of its cost, nor of its probable revenue, or, more correctly, without an estimate of the load which will without remedy be It was an act of placed upon us, year by year. parliamentary initiative, which in its wisdom judged Preto to the D. Pedro II railway, whatever might be the sacrifices incurred... Jornal do Commercio,

-The Folha Nova of the 26th ulto, says .- We hear that Sr. Alvim (president of the province of Rio de Janeiro) finding the traffic expenses of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto railway, upon the capital of which the province has paid all the interest guaranteed, has recommended to the director of Public Works some understanding with the man-ager and directors of the road that these expenses may be modified. A reduction of at least 30,000\$ per annum is expected.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The province of Maranham with an estimated population of 450,000 souls, has only 167 public schools, of which the attendence is 4,343.

-Four men were recently arrested in S. Paulcharged with conspiring to abduct the Conde de Tres Rios, a wealthy resident. It is supposed they proposed to extort money from him." We are becoming civilized.

-The president of the province of Ceará states that in that province there are 1,278 reservoirs (açudes) of which 60 are public and 1,218 private. No information is given of their capacity, nor of the extent of land they serve.

-The cotton and sugar receipts at Pernambuco for April were:

1885 1884 Cotton sacks 7,693 9,742 100,013 Sugar..... bags 75,316

-The committee to examine into the Quixadá reservoir matter consists of an engineer at 1,200\$ and a Treasury official with an increase of 300\$ on his present salary, per month, besides which an-other engineer from the staff of the Baturité railway will be called. The engineer appointed gets 1,500\$ for travelling expenses, and the official

-While the planters of Minas Geraes have been receiving 900\$ per head for their slaves the pro-vince of Rio Grande do Sul has emancipated slaves, without compensation, but with obligations to work for certain periods, to the number of 45,000. The papers noticing this fact state that the remaining slaves in the province do not exceed 10,000. What will be the effect on the emancipation fund of Ric Grandense generosity? Increased values in other provinces probably.

-During the fiscal year 1883-84 the provincial ecchedoria of Amazonas cleared 2,879,549 kilos. of fine, 349 kilos. entrefina, 630,2211/2 kilos and 52 kilos, of grossa rubber to Pará, which paid 935,779\$334 for duties. Beyond this there were cleared for direct exportation 636,346 kilos, of fine, 61,550½ kilos, entrefina and 209,307 kilos, sernamby. In the first quarter of the present year the shipments to Pará were 1,670,0531/2 fine, 41 entrefina and 255,719 sernamby and for direct export 324,854 kilos. fine, 39,119 kilos entrefina and 86,224 kilos. sernamby.

LOCAL NOTES

-A man chose the tramway for a bed. He is

-The late meeting of the local press has caused no end of trouble. Glad we were not in it.

-There is a Portuguese vessel in port called Second Thoughts; if the old saying be correct, she

-Sandystook seems to be a port in America, but the question arises, who took Sandy and what was the cause of taking him?

-Not content with killing people on this side of the bay, the tram companies seem to desire to carry them to the cemeteries in Praia Grande!

-The Brazilian section of the Beauvais exposition organized by the Centro de Lavoura e Comis splendid. — Telegram. More decorations?

-The English defenders of the Dantas cabinet in the press are replaced by Roman followers of Senator Saraiva. Clarkson gives place to Gracchus.

-It is said now to be an open secret, that Max O'Rell is the non de plume of M. Paul Blouet, French Ma ter at Westminster School. - Exchange

-There is no money in Rio; and yet our daily colleagues say that the pool at the last Jockey Club races on the 24th received 143,860\$000!! Go it ye cripples!

-Prince Pedro Augusto, H. M. the Emperor's grandson has presented two manuscripts to the Public Library; one is of Louis XIV and one of Mme. de Maintenon.

-We are glad to see that it is not proposed to abolish the Sanitary commissions. They will be permitted to expire by no new nominations, when vacancies occur, being made.

-The Jornal do Commercio in its columns open to the public, publishes the following maxim attributed to the Marquez de Parana; It is easier and cheaper to buy deputies, than to buy voters.

There is more truth than poetry in it,

-Our colleague of the Gazeta de Noticias is publishing a series of articles on the Run do They are interesting, but read uncom-Ouvidor.

-The Jornal continues the good work of show ing up the excessive prices paid by the Emanci pation fund for slaves. In Campos a slave 62 years old cost 300\$, one of 66 and one of 69,200\$ each and another of 69 cost, 150\$. Yet Senator Saraiva says a laugh would be raised if it were contemplated to indemnify owners of slaves aged 70.

-Four unfortunate boys, three of whom are Portuguese and one coloured and the eldest only 15 years old applied to the police for protection on the 10th ulto. They were picked up by the police as vagabonds under that infamous order of a former chief of police and bound to a farmer near Mane in this province. Their story is described as heart-rending and their state may be imagined from the fact of their being sent to the Misericordia. What punishment is sufficiently severe for the brute who so maltreated them?

-Whatever the cause, the yellow fever has this year been very complaisant with the city. From a table published by the secretary of one of the Sanitary commissions it appears there were only 138 deaths from "yellow jack" during the period from 1st January to 30th April this year, against 531 last year and 768 in 1883 for the same time. 531 last year and 700 in 1003 to the same that The total interments registered in the city were 3,481 of which 281 were of still-born children. The organizer of the tables estimates our population at 297,257 souls. An over-estimate, we are inclined to believe.

-The Gazeta de Noticias estimates that the past has imposed upon the future of the Empire the following load:

External debt at current exchange	237,248,312\$
Gold loan of 1868	22,443,500
do 1879	42,777,500
Funded debt	338,119,900
do previous to 1827	142,047
Loan from Orphan's fund	15,831,303
do do individuals	700,000
Property of deceased persons and	7-0,000
absentees	2,222,394
Emancipation lund	2,735,355
Sayings banks	18,478,818
Blont de Fiele of the capital	790,987
Sundry deposits	11,161,108
Public deposits	1,422,905
Treasury buls	50,075,500
do [new issue]	10,752,000
Paper money	187, 343, 726
Value of slaves as per project	658,341,075
Real estate mortgaged to Bank of	3 131 1 13
Brazil alone	58.552.055

Which should, but does not, make, 1,654,139,3855

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report and Accounts to 31st December 1884, and Report of proceedings of the 59th half yearly Ordi-nary General Meeting of the Recife and S. Fran-cisco railway, April 17th, 1885.

A Nossa Gente Pequena and A Escola Domini, for June. These paniphlets are published in interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church Brazil and reflect great credit on the editors. The first as its name unplies, is intended for children the latter is directed to adults.

Manual de Sienographia-Brazilionse; compiby Sr. Luiz Olympio Telles de Menezes, she hand reporter to the Senate. Rio de Janeiro; Leuzinger & Filhos; 1885. This is an adaptation the art to Portuguese, and so far as a reasmination of the work allows us to venture opinion seems very creditable to its compiler.

Revista Mensal da Secção da Socialad Grogra-phica de Luthoa no Brazel, Vol. III.; January and February, 1885; Editor-in-chief, E. A. de Brito e Cunha. This number contains an unpublished article written in 1544 by Father Fernão Cardin on Brazil; an article by Mr. Herbert H. Smith on the prairie lands of the interior; etc.

Companhia Internacional de Electricidade Thom, son-Hendon. In this pamphlet Mi, Judson Shute the representative of the company, shows the advantages of this system over others. Mr. Shute has had some of his Electric lights at work in the city and the result seems to have been satisfactory.

Revista Maritima Brazileira; Nos. 7, 8, 9, and to, January and April 1885.

of fashions.

Papaene Guia da Plantador de Algodiñ: S. Paulo George Seckler & Co; 1885. This little work is offered by Sr. Luiz Queiroz, owner of a large cotton mill at Pracicaba, S. Paulo, to the planters of his district. It is a translation of an essay written by Mr. A. W. Currie, a native of Louisians, and a resident for many years in the province of S. Paulo. Although we have considered it decided that North America must virtually monopolize the cotton markets of Europe, still the endeavour to stimulate our planters to grow cotton for home consumption is worthy of approbation, and if S. Paulo can produce sufficient to meet the requirement of her own and the mills in the province of Rio de Janeiro, it is possible that we shall not then see the anomaly of imported yarn being transformed into home-made goods, and credit claimed for this transformation. We shall have occasion to refer to this modest work at more length.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS. DAILY COFFEE KEPORIS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	May 23	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	June 1	June 2
Stock this morning, bags	258,000	248,000	230,000	£22,000	197,000	189,000	187,000	276,000	183,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	5,000	10,000 *	5,000	3,000	9,000	2,000	4,000	17,000 *	7.000
Sales for United States, bags	2,000		17,000	10.000	12,000	8000	3		
Color for Francis				- constant		along.	Don't		
Sales for Europe, bags.	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
State of the market	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	ĥm	firm
Exchange on London, private	185% d	1856	848x	1834	7,81	1816	1816	5181	1833
	at 4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4.350	4.300	4,300	4,300	4 300
and freight by steamer.	87% c	87%	87%	8 15116	0	9	9	0	8 15/16
do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	at 3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	afor	2 600
and freight by steamer	75% C	75%	75%	7 11/16	747	7.3%	7.5	-3/	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	May 23rd.
Sales for United States during the week	43,000 bags 16,000 ,, 10,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (1)	18,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	14,000 ,, 30 C. & 5% 15/ & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	3
Stock at SANTOS this morning. Receipts during week to sand May. Sales for United States during week do Europe do. Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Steamers locating for United States.	230,000 bags 41,000 ,, 15,000 ,, 65,000 ,, 10,000 ,,
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe do. do	fay 30th, 57,000 bags 58,000 ,,
Sales for United States during the week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,,
Sales for United States during the week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,,
Sales for United States during the week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,,
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe do do do. Salling clearances for United States Steamer clearances do (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer do sail Steamers loading for United States	57,000 bags 58,000 '', 36,000 '', 54,000 '', 18,000 '', 30 C & 5% 15/ & 5%
Sales for United States during the week Saling Clearances for United States Steamer Clearances do (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States Stock at SANTOS this morning. Stock at Warner week to agh May.	57,000 bags 58,000 ", 36,000 ", 54,000 ", 18,000 ", 30 C & 5% 15/ & 5% 220,000 bags 36,000 ",
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe do. do. Saling clearances for United States Steamer clearances do. (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States Stock at Sanros this morning. Receipte during week to agh May. Sales for United States during week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,, 54,000 ,, 30 c & 59,6 15/ & 59,6 220,000 bags 36,000 ,,
Sales for United States duting the week Saling Clearances for United States Steamer clearances do	57,000 bags 58,000 ", 36,000 ", 54,000 ", 18,000 ", 30 C & 5% 15/ & 5% 220,000 bags 36,000 ",
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe do. do. Saling clearances for United States Steamer clearances do. (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States Stock at Sanros this morning. Receipte during week to agh May. Sales for United States during week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,, 54,000 ,, 30 c & 59,6 15/ & 59,6 220,000 bags 36,000 ,,

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, viz: 1834 on London, 517—519 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 dir, on New York 28760 at 183h. The English Bank would only give bills on head office at 1834, but a quotation of 18716 was officially given. Commercial stating was quoted at the extreme of 1834—183 and farnes at 251. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12890, sellers at 138660.

May 25.—The English banks and one of the native advances rates to 18 71t6, the former for head office drafts. Commercial sterling was quotted at 18%—18 231t6 and frances at 510 Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$900 sellers at 13\$000.

Jay 26.—The native banks advanced rates to 18½ on London, 514 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 dis, but the English banks were drawers at yeaterday's rates viz: 18½ on bankers and 1871% on head offices. There is little movement in the market, with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18%—18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12880, sellers at 135000.
buyers at 12\$880, sellers at 13\$000.

huyers at 128880, sellers at 135-00.

May 97.—The market opened at yesterday's rates but was week and the banks soon retried. The closing rate at the English banks was 18% on London. Bank on Paris was done at 517 and 527. There was considerable business doing, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 184%—184%. Bank paper from second hands was offered in the afternoon at 184%. Sovereights closed with buyers at 136-00, sellers at 135-100.

May 88.—The English banks and the Commercial fixed rates at 184% on London, 520—529 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg st 90 des 256-0—5375 on New York at 818%. The Banco do Commercia drew over the counter at 183% on London and 517 on Paris. Market quiet and commercial sterling quoted at 185%—18916. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135-00, no sellers.

quoted at 18½—18946. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$000, no sellers. All the source of the sour

at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$200—240.

June 2.—All the banks were drawers at 18\% on London.

On Paris rates were \$50—523, Hamburg 649 at 90 ds;
2\$700—2\$800 on New York at sight. Head office paper was quoted at 18 316 and commercial sterling 18\%,—18\%, and 18\%, and 18

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

tST - ISTH MAY

Exchange passed : £ 366,057 at 17 5%—1834 d. Francs 944,639 ,, 506—540 rs. R. Marks 111,428 ,, 638—660 rs.

Coffee sold: 85,732 bags weighing 5,143,920 kilogramme

-On the 1st, 3,000 sovereigns were reported sold to arriv at 13\$100 and 3,000 at 13\$140. -The May receipts of the Rio custom house were:

Importation	2,091,027	
Port dues	18,884	8gn
Exportation	666,581	434
Sundries	1,876	850
	3,378,970	1486
Deposits	21,419	
Restitutions	29,458	
Internal Revenue receipts	453,959	909

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

may 23.	
29 Six per cent apolices	1,090 000
500\$ do	108 00
24 Banco Brazil	250 000
so Banco Rural	280 000
60 Banco do Comniercio	230 000
an Leopoldina R.R	135 000
110 deb. do 200\$	167 000
20 , Grão Pará R.R	93 %
10 , Macahé and Campos R.R	78 %
5 Carris Urbanos tramway	260 000
20 deb. do (7%)	107 %
30 Jardim Botanico tramway	138 500
52 Architectonica 30th	140 000
38 deb. Ferry Co	91 %
22 hyp. notes Banco Brazil	100 000
86 , Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	70 96
May 25.	
54 Six per cent apolices	1,090 000
30 do	1,091 000
5,500\$ do	
156 Banco Brazil	255 000
20 S. Christovão tramway	300 000
400 Formicida Capanema	200 000
53 hyp. notes Banco Brazil	100 000
May 26.	
40 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
50e\$ do	108 %
3,000\$ do Prov. Rio	104 00
14 Banco Brazil	255 000
20 Banco Commercial	238 000
30 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	
200 , Leopoldina R.R. 200\$. 167 000
15 Jardim Botanico tramway	138 000
20 Villa Isabel do	220 000
50 Garantia Insce. Co	. 180 000
so Alliança do	. 28 000
May 27.	
53 Six per cent apolices	. 1,001 000
200\$ do	
20 Banco do Commercio	
16 deb. Macahé and Campos R.R	
27 Jardim Batanico tramway	. 138 000
	. 66 %
to hyp. notes Banco Predial	

ID ID	Iny 28. Six per cent apolices
20	do
1,000\$	do
50	Banco Brazil 255 000
10	Banen Industrial 208 500
40	deb. Leopoldina RR £50 525 000
50	S. Christovão tramway 300 000
41	Inrdim Botanico do 138 000
150	Amazon Navigation Co 115 000
40	Alliança Insce. Co
100	Telephonica 80 000
70	deb. Ferry Co
14	hyp. notes Banco Predial 651/2 %
3	Jay 29.
55	Six per cent apolices
2,200\$	do Prov. Rio 104 000
15	Banco Brazil 255 Coo
5	Baneo Rural 280 000
8	Banco Auxiliar 170 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 169 000
100	S. Christovão trainway 100 000
100	Jardim Botanico do
úo.	
10	
24	
87	den. Ferry Co
11	,, do
- 1	May 30
22	Six per cent apolices
17	do
5,000	Sovereigns
157	deb. Leopoldina R. R. & 50
133	do 200.0 170 000
17	" Oeste de Minas R.R
+	S. Antonio de Padua R.R 203 500
40	S. Christovão tramway 305 000
100	Carris Urbanos, do
30	deb. do 7% 108 %
40	Brazil Industrial 2 series 210 con
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (690) 701/6 %
34	
	June t. Banco Brazil 255 000
105	Banco Commercial
25	deb. Leopoldina R.R 200\$ 169 000
68	,, Ferry Co
	,, Terry Contribution
	June 2. \$ Apolices Prov. Paraná x June coup 99 %
18,500	deb. Leopoldina R.R 200\$
85	Paulista Navigation 210 000
17	Serviços Maritimos
100	Serryes and the server
	MARKET REPORT.
	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1885.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The soles reported since our last report have been very considerable and with a weak exchange, better advices from consuming markets and a very sensible decrease in receipts, dealers were enabled to advance prices a fittle. The local papers are still silent as to the coming crop and we are unable to get reliable information on the subject. We are told that it will not be a large one, either in this or in the province of S. Paulo, but as the effect of a moderate copy will only become sensible next year, the reports on that year's crop will interfere with any short supply. The business seems more complicated each year. Brokers report the market firm. Sales since our last report have been:

8.8255 bags for United States

	0	53 bags	for II	nited 5	States		
	53,6			arone	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		- 1
			C	one of (Good Hope		1
	7.5		16	Isewher	C		
	715	171 11			-		
	247.	192 bags					
The	total	sales in	May w	ere:			
	186.0	75 bag	s for U	nited S	tates		
		79 1	E	urope.			
	20,0		C	ape of	Good Hop	•	
	22,0	12 1	E	Isewher	re		
	-						
		716 bags					
The	clean	ances ha	ve bee	31.5			
Z		States:					bags
May	25 N	icw Yor	k Br s	tr Sirii	15		30,303
2.211)	25	do	Port	bk Ar	celina		10,000
	27	do	Ger	bg Dr.	Lasker	******	6,000
	20	do	Ame	r bk A	gate		21,678
	29	do		Str /	pah		9,250
	30	do	Nor	DE DITE	ane Adeli)		6,000
June	2	da	543116	1 08 7	Three Timests	*********	
	Euro						
May	23 1	London l	Br Sir	La Pla	ta		2,137
		Intwerp					400
	1	dibraltar		do	Potton		4,343
	23	Mediterr	anean	rr su	guny		8,445
	25 1	Lamonia F	err L	Me de	Maccio		1,024
	10	Antwern	Blest	r Horn	O.F		6,000
	1	andon		do	*******	********	649
lune		Antwerp	Ger st	r Fran	kfurt		8,000
3		where :					
May		River P	ote Fr	str Con			178
мау	23	Cone of	Good	Hone I	Br bg Silv	er Cloud	3,100
	27	Valnarai	so Br s	tr Gali	cia		134
	280	River Pl	ate Br	str Ta	PHS		79
June		Port Elis	abeth	Nor bg	Hermann		4,500
		for the	past	eleven	days hav	e average	d 5.771
					e precedin		
		ge in M			,	1	
dany	avera	Re III 21					
			7.3	40 bag			

	past eleven tiays have	
s, against 6,942	bags for the preceding	ten days. I
ly average in M.	ay was:	
against	7,340 bags 4,800 ,, in 1884 10,468 ,, 1883 8,635 ,, 1882 11,980 ,, 1881 4,101 ,, 1880 17,391 ,, 1879 pis from July 18t to May	grist were :
against	3,884,305 bags 2,996,602 ; in 1884 4,543,966 ; 1883 3,626,542 ; 1882 4,267,101 ; 1881 2,854,123 ; 1880 3,485,660 ; 1879	

Brokers' quote as follows	5:	
	per in kilos	per arroba
ashedperior	nominal	6\$100 3\$400 nominal
od first	4 430 - 4 560	6 500 - 6 700
gular first	4 220 4 360	6 200 - 6 400
dinary first	3 810 - 4 020	5 600 5 900
od second	3 540 — 3 680 3 000 — 3 200	5 200 - 5 400 4 400 - 4 700
pitania	nominal	nominal
colha	2 520 - 2 660	3 700 - 3 900

There is shipped.

Vessels loading and to load.

9		ougs
91	New York Br str Ptolemy	10,000
ij	do ,, Bessel	20,000
	Baltimore Amer bg John Wesley	1,000
ř	New Orleans Amer lug Mary Jenness	8,000
ĝ	London and Antwerp Br str Tamar	6,000
ï	Havre Ital str Scrivia	14,000
	Antwerp Ger str Berlin	3,000
	Hamburg ,, Rio	8,000
Š	Mediterranean Ital str S. Gottardo	4,000
	do ", Perseo	4,000
	Trieste Ger str Holstein	8,000
	do Aust str Stephanie	6,000

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months 1st January-31st May.

DESTINATION	1885	1884	84 1883	
Univen States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	
Boston	-	- 1	14 250	
New York	745 574	573 132	626 872	
Baltimore	204 397	166 518	104 810	
Hampton Roads f o		24 072	4 000	
Richmond	-	4 683	12 208	
Charleston	-	-	-	
Savannah	16 780	7 914	12 469	
Mobile	-	3 500	_	
New Orleans	113 447	78 570	109 935	
Galveston	37 050	11 500	14 500	
Port Eads fo	7 476			
St. Thomas f o	-	5 000	_	
Total	1,124 724	874 889	899 044	
EUROPE.	21 617	7 000	g 800	
Channel 1. 0	22 156	13 701	50 414	
Havre		7 750	32 246	
Antwerp	33 102	64 327	162 808	
North of Europe & Baltic	104 709	34 952	132 043	
England	19 644	34 952	0 226	
Bordeaux	2 153	20 254	75 500	
Lisbon t. o		808	1 817	
Portugal	1 234		99 461	
Mediterranean	117 939	92 341	99 401	
Total	321 674	. 244 252	573 405	
ELSRWHERE				
Canada	_	-	311	
Cape of Good Hope	26 300	40 400	22 208	
River Plate & West Coast	24 334	21 887	14 884	
River Plate & West Colors	24 334			
Total	50 724	62 287	37 403	
United States	1,124 724	874 889	800 044	
Europe		244 252	573 495	
Elsewhere		62 287	37 403	
Totals		1,181 428	1,509 852	

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eleven months

DESTINATION	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
Hoston	arr gree		14 250
New York	1,660 262	1,351 464	1,602 725
New York.,	506 408	254 882	357 356
Baltimore	500 400	45 666	4 000
Hampton Roads (o	-	16 786	34 926
Richmond	-	10 700	34 920
Charleston	- 2		
Savannah	42 063	34 117	20 220
Mobile	7 000	7 000	9 500
New Orleans	269 299	179 558	242 554
Galveston	72 550	49 700	69 435
Port Eads f o	7 476	-	-
St. Thomas f. o	wa.	5 000	
S. Francisco Cal	-	- 1	1 000
(F1	2,565 658	1,940 173	2,355 966
Total	1,303 030	11340 113	F1333 9.00
Channel f. o	21 637	13 750	12 800
Havre	38 426	67 964	88 728
Antwerp	100 375	44 690	120 966
North of Europe & Baltic	362 688	193 481	489 010
England	130 122	100 503	297 032
Bordeaux	18 173	11 018	33 222
Lisbon t. O	7 200	59 770	130 000
Portugal	4 284	1.534	3 749
Mediterranean	402 799	. 313 769	416 461
Total	1,134 794	815 479	1,600 968
ELSEWHERE Canada		_	1 849
Cape of Good Hope	84 590	71.193	80 500
River Plate & West Coast	54 153	39 323	42 457
River Patte & West Const	34 133	-	
Total,	138 743	110 516	124 806
United States	2,565 658	1,046 173	2,355 966
Europe	1,134 794	815 479	1,600 068
Elsewhere	138 743	110 516	124 806
Totals	3,830 105	2.812 168	4.081 740

Imports.

The movement in the market is reported as fair and prices generally are steady. Flour shows an advance on some grades under insignificant receipts of American during the past month, but is reported upiet. Pline is unchanged and firm, Kerosene is steady, Lard firm at an advance. The arrivats of Rice are large and holders are asking for new rice prices which buyers are not yet prepared to pay.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

La Plata from River Plate:	500 brls
Horrox from River Plate :	
3,000 bags	1,500 ,,
Huntress from Richmond :	
Dunlop 2,000 brls.	
McCance 890 ,,	2,890 ,,
	4,890 brls.

Sales since our last report have been about 5,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

22,500 brls American 500 ,; Trieste 1,900 ,, River Plate

24,900 brls
Market dull, but prices firm and brokers quote:

All, but prices firm and ornored to the firm of the fi

Chili nominal
River Plate 17 000—18 or
New Zealand nominal
puts in May were :
6,116 btls. American
2,995 1, River Plate
1,100 , New Zealand

10,141 brls. against 23,239 ,, in May 1884.

Pitch Pine. -There have been no receipts and brokers quote the market very firm at 44\$000 per dozen. Receipts in May were 1,274,929 feet against 1,962,622 feet in May

White Pine.—No receipts. The Sarah Dee from New York brought a 14,200 feet and not 285,000 as published in our last. We may still quote at 125—130 rs. per foot, steady. Receipts in May were 295,482 feet, against ail for the same month last year. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. No receipts during last month, nor in the same month of 1884.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts during May nor during May last year.

Kerosene .- The Helene from New York brought ra,600 cases. Brokers quote the market steady at about 67300 per case. Receipts last month were 51,350 cases, against 200 cases in May 1884.

Lard.—No receipts and market very firm at 470 rs. for invoices and 500 rs. at retail per lb. No receipts in May, against 2,006 packages in the same month last year.

nganias 4,000 puckages in the same month last year,
Bran.—Receipts have been: .
2,000 hags per La Plata from River Plate.
Brokers quote at 25700—25900 per bag. Receipts in May
were 11,472 bags, against 4,536 bags in the same month of
1884.

1884.

Rosin.— No receipts. We may still quote at \$8500—
138000, as to quality and weight, per bl. Receipts in May
180 bits. against 130 bits. in May 1884.

Turpentine—Ne receipts and quotations unchanged
at 440—450 ss. per kilo, at retail. Receipts in May 150 cases,

Indian Corn.—The receipts have been 400 bags per La Plata from River Plate and brokers quote at 38800—4\$100 per bag. Receipts in May were 1,439 bags, against 1,302 bags in May 1884.

Hay.—No receipts. Arrivals in May were 1,324 bales arge and small, against 8,256 bales in May last year.

Codfish.—No arrivals since our last report. Receipts in May were 1,700 tubs, against 4,589 packages for the same month last year.

Coal .-- Receipts have been :

1,919 tons per Cambusdoon from Cardiff
754 , Marini A. do
to dealers. Receipts in May were 28,885 tons, all British,
against 30,140 tons in May 1884.

agains 35,10 colors and young agains 35,10 colors and you colors are reported and the market is unchanged at 7\$200 —7\$300 for English, 6\$300—6\$500 German and 7\$600—7\$800 French.

Receipts in May were:
1,700 casks English
1,500 ,, German
100 ,, French
3,300 casks

against 12,420 ,, in May 1884.

against 12,450 , in May 1984,
Fitce—Reccipips since our last have been:
41,146 bags per Yohn Knuz from Rangson:
44,455 , Trustacks do
Old rice is quoted at 95003 -954000; the buyers and holder
area part in their views as to the value of new arrivals. Receipts in May were 56,073 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 23.

New YORK-Ger bk Helene; 372 tons: Uften: 51 ds; kero-sene to order.

MAY 24.

ITAJAHY-Dutch lug Kesziger; 167 tons: Alberda: 16 ds; sundries to Queiroz, Moreiro & Co.
—Dutch bg Barbara Henderiche; 159 tons: Meyer: 14 ds; sundries to Queiroz, Morelra & Co.

MAY 27.

LAVERPOOL.—Nor lik Ross; 370 tons; Thorbynsen; 49 ds; sundres to John Moore & Co.

CARDIFF—Br lik Cambusdon; 1107 tons; Bishop; 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Lisson—Port by Pensamento 11; 148 tons; Ferreira; 33 ds;

salt to i

MAY S.

pr-Ital bk Marini A.; 478 tons; Olivari; 54 ds; coal

Onder The Branch of State of S

MAY 20.

10 GRANDE-Dutch bg Goedhart; 155 tons; Oldemberger: 18 ds; sundries to order.

MAY 31.

RANGOON—Br bk Trussachs; 553 tons; Batchley; 100 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co. Truy"—Span bg Josen Anna; 314 tons; Dominich; 16 ds; jerked beef to Fras Hermanos & Co. eachs; 553 tons; Batchley; 100 ds; rice

TUNE 1.

LIVERPOOL-Amer ship Alameda; 1474 tous; Nichols; 73 ds; cargo shifted, bound for San Francisco. FUNE 2.

RICHMOND via BERMUDA—Br bk Huntress; 227 tons; Gunn; 120 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.

VALPARAISO-Br ship Regent; 1307 tons; Treadwell; ballast. SANTOS-Ger bg Gustav; 185 tons; Nielsen; kerosene. MAY 24.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bg Silver Cloud; 155 tons: Mc-Lachlan coffee. MAY 25.

PERNAMBUCO-Port lug Marie; 224 tons; Garcia; sundries.

CARDIFF-Br ship County of Yarmouth; 3,188 tons; Corning; ballast. SANDYHOOK-Br ship Malta; sozo tons: Multon; do.

99-10 78-82 91-95

36-37 124-126

QUOTATION

104 °/1, 1,338\$000

Jan. 1885

April 1885 Jan. 1884 Apr. 1885 May 1885

90 % 180 000 8 %

FOREICN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK-Amer bk Signal; 470 tons; Pressey; ballast | Rallways. | Rall New York—Ger bg Dr. Lasker; 266 tons; Buschenhenke coffee. A merican F. Clemente & Co Monteiro, H. & Co W. Guimarñes & C In distress F. Clemente & Co Souza A. & C. F. Clemente & Co bg John Wesly... bg Jane Adeline lug Mary Jenness sch Carmelita... bk Shetland... bk G M. Stanw'd lug W. H. Dietz. bk Sarah Doe... sp Alameda... 435 Apr. 29 New York 373 May 1 New York 418 2 Savannah. 41 11 High Seas. 12 New York 16 Rosavio. MAY 30. MAUF 30.

MAURTUS-Br ship Rarkadinu: 700 tons: McLean; ballast.
North, Poters—Nor bk Atroga; 1,062 tons: Gallus; do.

—Nor bk Rebekkah; 598 tons: Agun; do.

ATONINA-Bh be Serverien; 244 tons: Cook; do.
New York—Amer bk Agate; 605 tons: Brown; coffee. F. Clemente & Co Phipps Bros & Co In distress British Wilson Sons & Co Hamilton & Faro Wilson Sons & Co Reyard Mail Wilson Sons & Co Wilson Sons & Co Linguist Color Wilson Sons & Co To order To order To order To order To order Milson Sons & Co Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & Co Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & Co Wolson Sons & Co Wolson Sons & Co Wolson Sons & Co Wolson Sons & Co Watson R. & Co Wilson Sons & Co MAY 31. Cardiff .
Cardiff . NORTH. PORTS-Nor bg Mira; 284 tons; Corneliusseu pp Rossignol.
sp Ellen A. Reas
bk Argosy.
bk Br Pfincess.
sp Atalanta
bk Palermo
bk Palermo
bk Nourmalnal
sp Rock Terrace
bk Lavasen
bk Lavasen
bk Lavasen
bk Javasen
bk Javasen
bk Fr. Srafford.
bk Fr. Svafford.
bk Fr. Svafford.
bk Fr. Svafford.
bk Fr. Svafford.
bk Sir Start.
bg Morn. Light.
bc Sir Start.
bk Avonmore
bk Cambusdoon
bk Trossarhs
bk Huntress.
bk Huntress. | Miscellaneous. | 104 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 15 Amazen Steam Navigation
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim.
10 New London & Brazilian Bank, Lim.
10 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref.
10 do deb 5 per ct.
10 Braz. Street transways, Lim.
10 Braz Stribmarine Tel.
10 West & Braz Tel. Lim.
11 Prefer.
12 do defer. BAHIA-Br bg John T. Ives; 358 tons, Mann; do. 25 Glasgow.
29 Cardiff.
1 London
1 Cardiff.
1 Glasgow.
2 Sunderland
4 Cardiff.
4 Brunswick.
5 Cardiff.
10 Cardiff.
10 Cardiff.
10 Cardiff.
11 Cardiff.
12 Brunswick.
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21 Cardiff.
22 Cardiff.
23 Cardiff.
23 Cardiff.
24 Cardiff. YUNE 1. New York-Nor bk Mispah; 405 tons; Olsen; coffee. TUNE 2. PORT ELIZABETH-Nor by Hermann; 244 tens; Devig; coffee, VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. GOVERNMENT BONDS Adda J. Bonner Baltimore
Axina Liveppool
Anny Baltimore
Anna Roanno
Algonn. Cardif
Ariel. Liveppool
Aflanrolide. New York
Afgenn. Cardif
Ariel. Cardif
Ariel. Cardif
Brandon. Cardif
Cintra. Opporto
C. S. Baylis. at Bernuskic
Cintra. Uperso
Coporto
C. S. Baylis. at Bernuskic
Cintra. Cincentia. Cardif
David Stevart. Baltimore
Engenie. Cardif
David Stevart. Baltimore
Engenie. Cardif
Engenie. Cardif
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Engenie. Cardiff
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Haltimore
Rosario
Cardiff
Hinrich. Hall. Cardiff
Hinrich. Hall. Cardiff
Hinrich. Hall. Cardiff
Hausta. Westerwick
Halton Hall. Cardiff
Hawata Westerwick
Halton Hall. Cardiff
Hawata Helfox
Hanburg
T. W. Parker. Richmond
Linzie Burrill. Candiff
Linga. Hamburg
T. W. Parker. Richmond
Linga. Hamburg
T. W. Parker. Richmond
Linga. Mitchell. Candiff
Linga. Hamburg
T. W. Parker. Richmond
Mondy Newport
Margell. Cardiff
Marcy Mitchell. Candiff
Linga. Hamburg
T. W. Parker. Richmond
Mondy Newport
Margen. Cardiff
Morey C 15 April CIRCULATION INTEREST NOMINAL VALUE EMISSION DENOMINATION 15 April 4 May 6 % { 346.003, 100\$000 General Apolices, currency...... 11a.675, 100,5000 2,158,400 000 119,000 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 5 %10 4 %10 6 %10 Norwegian V. M. Leone & C J. Moore & Co J. Moore & Co Wilson Sons & Co H. Stoltz & Co Kahle & Noellner V. Miranda L. & C John Moore & Co bk Her Herlofsen bk Acolus... bk Emilie bk Catharina... bk Nymphen... bk O. S. Plough. bk Norma... bk Ross.... 416010 5 May 13 April BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES RESERVE FUND QUOTA-TION AM'T PAID NAMES CAPITAL 1 Anril All Ilanca de Basil.
All Rural e Hypothecanio.
All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.
All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.
Benglish Illimited).
All Industrial e Mercantil.
All Industrial de Santote.
All Banco Predial.
All Sanco Predial.
All Banco de Commercio.
Benco de Credito Real de Pazil.
All Banco da Cerdito Real de S. Panlo
All Banco Auxiliar.
All Macale Campos.

All Macale Campos.

All Macale Campos.

All Macale Campos.

All Paulista. 18 April German 99 Mar. 27 Itajahy... 370 Apr. 19 Newcastle 536 May 3 London ... 48 Hamburg... 50 19 Everpool... 370 19 New York 1. Moore & Co. Duvivier & Co. sch Speculant... bk Planteur... bk Her Behrendt bg Romeo... bk Fidelio... bk Helene... All All All & All & All & V. M. Leone & Co ti April 30,447 004 55 006 3 500 Jan. 1885 069,638 397 170 005 500 Jan. 1885 069,638,97 170 25 000 Jan. 1880 070 Jan. 1885 07 167 Apr. 18 Itajahy... Queiroz, M. & Co 139 May.11 P. Alegre. J da R. e Souza 167 24 Itajahy... Queiroz, M. & C 152 21 Itajahy... Queiroz, M. & C 155 29 Rio Grande All Macaké e Campos do debentures.

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John Macaké e Campos do debentures.

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All S. Paulo e Río de Janeiro.

All S. Paulo e Río de Janeiro.

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do do subsidiary shares.

All Otale Macake debentures.

All Otale Macake debentures.

All Cotar Minas.

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All Catangola. bg Hebe..... bg Vredelust.... lug Reiziger... bg Barbara Hend bg Goedhart... 19,017 4 April 05,000 17 April French 20 April AH C 53.345 Italian \$0,000 \$1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 3,800,000 3,100,000 3,100,000 3,100,000 3,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 bg Maria Josepha bk Marini A... 478 28 Genoa.... In distress 28 Cardift Wilson Sons & C 6,000 10,000 19,000 16 April 4,350 Spanish 15 April All S. Izabei do Kio Preto.

All Princi do debeniures.

All Princi do debeniures.

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do debeniures.

All Bananaleises.

do debeniures.

All Bananaleises.

All Ramal Bananaleises.

All Ramal Bananaleises.

All Ramal Bonanico.

All S. Christovia.

All Jadim Bonanico.

All Perabanduco.

All Perabanduco.

All Parabanduco.

All Parabanduco.

All Parabanduco.

All Parabanduco.

All Parabanduco.

All Villa Jadel.

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All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Parabanduco.

All Villa Jadel.

All Nitheraby.

do debentures.

Synantypic casarantis.

All Bananaleises.

All Anananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises.

All Speintossantis a Caracellas.

All Bananaleises.

All Bananaleises. bg Joven Anna. 314 May 31 Tujú 15,50 | Partinguete | 12,718 30,000 All 7,000 1,926 8 April 2,000 6 May 447,350 792 305 000 1 50 000 Jan. 1885 47,350 792 305 000 1 50 000 Jan. 1885 400 Jan. 14 April FOREIGN MARKETS Peom Messrs, Guimarães & Co's Market Report, May 7th. 5 May 21 April 24 April From Mersys. Guimaries & Cir Market Report, May 1th.

COFFEE.—During the past fortnight the article was irregular, nervous and weak. The uncertain political situation continued to aggravate the already delicate position caused by full supplies in all markets and the continual large receipted in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. The movements of the New Volt and article in linzii. Statistics of the New Volt and export: Nois were draughted. Other sons also were in light demand, and in general, sakes were made at concessions in lingii. The control is the market was at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices was at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times animatel, but at gradually lower prices. Prices were at times are some of the largest holders have realized a part of their heavy stocks, and large transactions in Santos, cost and freight, are spoken of, made by English houses, aided (at animizar) by the law exchange. The Ceylon cop will be reduced, for the plantations there are infecient from Java also it is reported that the next crop will not exceed the precent.

Stocks of Ceylon in the principal European ports, May 1st:

**Movement of Ceylon in the principal European ports, May 1st:

**Movement of Ceylon in the principal European ports, May 1st:

**Movement of Ceylon in the price of th Ali ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS May 3 Congo Fr

3 Magellan Br
24 John Knox Br
24 John Knox Br
24 Canning Br
25 Palemy Br
26 Canding Br
27 Tagus Br
26 Gindiana Br
27 Tagus Br
29 Glatica Br
20 Gundiana Br
20 Glatica Br
21 Begins Aires Gr
21 Br
22 Begins Aires Gr
23 Begins Aires Gr
24 Br
25 Begins Aires Gr
26 Br
27 Tagus Br
28 Br
29 Begins Aires Gr
20 V. de R. Jan. Fr
21 Begins Gr
21 Br
22 Begins Gr
23 Begins Gr
24 Frankfullig Br
25 Cavour Br
26 Cavour Br
27 Tagus Cavour Br
28 Cavour Br
29 Cavour Br
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